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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-485
S. J. Res. 198

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. J. RES. 198

June 11, 1962	Sen. Ellender introduced and discussed S. J. Res. 198, which was read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed.
	Print of bill as passed and remarks of Sen. Ellender.
June 13, 1962	House passed S. J. Res. 198 with amendment.
June 14, 1962	Senate agreed to House amendment.
June 15, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-485.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-485

DEFERRAL OF WHEAT ALLOTMENT PROCLAMATION. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to defer from June 15, 1962 to July 15, 1962 the issuance of a proclamation with respect to national acreage allotments and marketing quotas for the 1963 crop of wheat.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued June 12, 1962
For actions of June 11, 1962
87th-2d, No. 94

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed measure to defer proclamation of wheat acreage allotments. Senate debated Interior appropriation bill. Sens. Miller and Williams, Del., charged mismanagement of farm program.

HOUSE

1. WATERSHEDS. Received from this Department a proposed bill "to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended"; to Agriculture Committee. The proposed legislation is the same as the provisions on this subject in H. R. 11222, the farm bill, as reported by the House Agriculture Committee. p. 9307

2. TAXATION. Rep. Harsha inserted a letter from the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service clarifying a statement made by the Commissioner in regard to unreported taxable income by farmers. pp. 9302-3

3. TARIFFS. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10928, to transfer casein or lactarene to the free list of the Tariff Act of 1930 (H. Rept. 1791). p. 9308

4. PUBLIC WORKS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. J. Res. 68, providing for the designation of the week commencing October 1, 1961, as "National Public Works Week" (H. Rept. 1796). p. 9308

5. CONTRACTS. Subcommittee No. 1 of the Banking and Currency Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 11500, to extend the

Defense Production Act of 1950. p. D456

6. EXPORT CONTROL. Subcommittee No. 1 of the Banking and Currency Committee vot to report to the full committee H. R. 11309, to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports. p. D456

SENATE

7. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 10802 (pp. 9336, 9341-70, 9385-8, 9390). Agreed to the committe amendments en bloc and the bill as amended is considered original text for the purpose of further amendment (pp. 9341-2). Pending at adjournment was a proposed amendment by Sen. Magnuson to increase from $2 million to $6 millio the amount for acquiring additional roads needed for access to national fores lands (pp. 9386-8).

Sen. Carroll submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to this bill p. 9312

8. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 198, to authorize the Secretary Agriculture to defer until July 15, 1962, the proclamation of marketing quo and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat, and to defer until August 25, 1962, the referendum with respect to marketing quotas for this crop of wheat (pp. 9311-2). Sen. Ellender introduced the resolution earlier in the day (p. 9311).

9. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Miller referred to a case in Iowa in which "an Iowa grain elevator operator literally stole grain right out from under the nose of an Agriculture Department investigator," charged that this involved "what I would call incredible mismanagement on the part of the Department of Agricul- ture", and urged Congressional investigation of the case. Sen. Williams, Del., commended Sen. Miller's statement. pp. 9388-90

Sen. Mundt inserted an address by Dr. Byerly, Administrator of CSESS, at the dedication of the Northern Grain Insects Laboratory at State College, Brookings, S. Dak., explaining the organization and functions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. pp. 9333-5

10. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen Young, O., commended and urged enactment of the Administra tion's proposed trade expansion bill, stating that it would increase U. S. exports and the sale of agricultural commodities. p. 9340

11. COMMUNIST AGRICULTURE. Sen. Lausche referred to reports of food shortages in Russia and China and opposed U. S. shipments of food to Communist countries on the grounds it would permit them to put more money in guns and ammunition and less into food. pp. 9363-4

12. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriation Committee reported amendments this bill, H. R. 11289 (S. Rept. 1578). p. 9309
with

13. AIR POLLUTION. Received from HEW a report, "Motor Vehicles, Air Pollution, and Health." p. 9310

14. COMMUNICATIONS. The Commerce Committee reported with an amendment H. R. 1104 to provide for the establishment, ownership, operation, and regulation of a commercial communications satellite system (S. Rept. 1584). p. 9310

15. FARM LABOR. The name of Sen. Clark was added as an additional cosponsor of S. 3382, to establish a program to assist in the construction of adequate

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 198

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 11, 1962

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Deferring until August 25, 1962, the issuance of a proclamation with respect to a national wheat acreage allotment.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may defer until July 15, 1962, any proclamation under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to a national acreage allotment for the 1963 crop of wheat and any proclamation under section 335 of such Act with respect to marketing quotas for such crop of wheat; and may defer until August 25, 1962, any referendum under section 336 of such Act with respect to marketing quotas for such crop of wheat.

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 198

JOINT RESOLUTION

Deferring until August 25, 1962, the issuance of a proclamation with respect to a national wheat acreage allotment.

By Mr. ELLENDER

JUNE 11, 1962

Read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Oliver Seth, of New Mexico, to be U.S. circuit judge for the 10th circuit.

Mr. ANDERSON subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the Senate proceed to the consideration of a nomination which was reported earlier today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Oliver Seth, of New Mexico, to be U.S. circuit judge for the 10th district.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the nomination?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. ANDERSON. I do not desire to speak on it. It was considered in the Judiciary Committee and has been cleared by the minority and the majority leadership. I hope we may proceed to the confirmation of the nomination.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and without objection, the President will be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nomination.

By Mr. CARROLL, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Luke C. Moore, of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. marshal for the District of Columbia.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, as in executive session, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably the nominations of 34 major generals and 45 brigadier generals in the Army, and 4 generals and 5 lieutenant generals in the Air Force. I ask that these nominations be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The nominations will be received and placed on the Executive Calendar.

The nominations are as follows:

Col. Robert Ludwig Schulz, U.S. Army, for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States, in the grade of brigadier general;

Brig. Gen. Achilles Lacy Tynes, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of major general;

Maj. Gen. James Hedges Forsee, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, and sundry other officers, for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States; and

Lt. Gen. John K. Gerhart (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force, and sundry other officers, to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, in addition, I report favorably 1,628 appointments and promotions in the Army in the grade of colonel and below. All of these names have already appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so in order to save the expense of printing on the Executive Calendar, I ask unanimous consent that they be ordered to lie on the Vice President's desk for the information of any Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations ordered to lie on the desk are as follows:

Warren G. Cosby, and sundry other persons for appointment and promotion in the Regular Army of the United States.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mrs. NEUBERGER:

S. 3390. A bill for the relief of Naife Kahl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 3391. A bill for the relief of Rafael I. Fernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PASTORE:

S. 3392. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 3393. A bill for the relief of Demetrios K. Georgaras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

S. 3394. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. William A. Carter, U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 3395. A bill for the relief of Graciela D'Hoedt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 3396. A bill to amend section 511(h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, in order to extend the time for commitment of construction reserve funds; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ELLENDER (by request):

S.J. Res. 198. Joint resolution deferring until August 25, 1962, the issuance of a proclamation with respect to a national wheat acreage allotment; considered and passed.

(See the remarks of Mr. ELLENDER when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—RETURN OF ENROLLED SENATE BILL 1745, RELATING TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOLCHILDREN'S FARES

Mr. MORSE submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 78) requesting the President to return to the Senate the enrolled bill (S. 1745) relating to District of Columbia schoolchildren's fares, and providing for its reenrollment with a certain change, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. MORSE, which appears under a separate heading.)

DEFERENCE UNTIL AUGUST 15, 1962, OF PROCLAMATION ON NATIONAL WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 198) deferring until August 25, 1962, the issuance of a proclamation with respect to a national wheat acreage allotment, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may defer until July 15, 1962, any proclamation under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to a national acreage allotment for the 1963 crop of wheat and any proclamation under section 335 of such Act with respect to marketing quotas for such crop of wheat; and may defer until August 25, 1962, any referendum under section 336 of such Act with respect to marketing quotas for such crop of wheat.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this joint resolution, if enacted, would defer the final date for the proclamation of 1963 crop wheat-marketing quotas and acreage allotments until July 15, 1962. It would also defer the final date for the referendum on 1963 crop-marketing quotas until August 25, 1962.

The Senate on May 25 passed S. 3225, which would make substantial changes in the law relating to wheat-marketing quotas. On May 10, in anticipation of action on S. 3225, the Senate passed Senate Joint Resolution 185, which became Public Law 87-450, to extend the final date for proclamation of the 1963 crop quota and allotment until June 15. The House has not yet taken up consideration of the farm bill, although a rule has been issued for consideration of H.R. 11222, which is the companion to S. 3225. Since June 15 will be this Friday, it is necessary to extend the time for the proclamation of the quota and allotment for an additional month in the hope that action on the farm bill will be completed by that time.

Proclamation of quotas and allotments at this time would serve no useful purpose, but would create a confusing situation and involve some unnecessary additional Government expense.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. Of course, I shall support the joint resolution offered by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I do want to mention that it is a very late date for the referendum for the wheat-growing area. The harvesting in Kansas will be over by July 15. Wheatgrowers must plan their wheat plantings for 1963 early in July. Much wheat will be planted by August 15. The proposal is for a referendum on August 25? Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. For a vote.

Mr. CARLSON. The voting would be on August 25.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. CARLSON. I regret exceedingly this late date. I had hoped it would not be later than August 1. In fairness to the wheatgrowers, this referendum should have been held at an early date so as to permit wheat planting operations for 1963.

When the farm bill was before the Senate, I said I was gravely concerned over whether there would be an adequate period of time for a new wheat program to be presented to the growers should Congress approve it. I still am concerned about it. I shall not vote against the joint resolution, but I sincerely regret that such a late date has been fixed. It is unfair to the wheat growers and not too fair to the Department of Agriculture, the State committees, and the county committees who must carry this burden of education.

I had hoped we might continue the present farm program both for feed grains and wheat for another year in order that our farmers might have sufficient time to become familiar with the details of new farm programs. Again I say, however, under the circumstances I shall not oppose the joint resolution.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. I have great respect for the knowledge of the Senator from Kansas in the subject of wheat. Why would the date of August 1 be preferable to August 25?

Mr. CARLSON. The wheatgrower makes his plans and gets his wheat farming operations established by then. This is a new program. It is not the present program; it is a completely new program. I would like to have the wheatgrower know about this program well in advance of his planting operations. A great deal of acreage will be planted in Western Kansas and several other States by that date. Therefore, I think it is regrettable that we have as late a date as fixed in the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 198) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963—AMENDMENT

Mr. CARROLL submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 10802) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963—AMENDMENTS

Mr. PROXMIRE submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 11289) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

EXTENSION OF PROGRAM OF GRANTS-IN-AID TO REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES FOR HOSPITALIZATION OF CERTAIN VETERANS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of June 6, 1962, the name of Mr. PELL was added as an additional cosponsor of the bill (S. 3373) to amend section 632 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for an extension of the program of grants-in-aid to the Republic of the Philippines for the hospitalization of certain veterans, introduced by Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself and other Senators) on June 6, 1962.

ALLEVIATION OF HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG MIGRANT FARM FAMILIES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of June 7, 1962, the name of Mr. CLARK was added as an additional cosponsor of the bill (S. 3382) to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to establish a program to assist in the construction of adequate sanitation facilities for migratory farm labor, introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself and other Senators) on June 7, 1962.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 11, 1962, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 1745) to amend the act of August 9, 1955, relating to the regulation of fares for the transportation of schoolchildren in the District of Columbia.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Memorial Day address delivered by Senator LONG of Missouri before the American Legion 11th and 12th districts, at St. Louis Memorial Day services on May 30, 1962.

Address by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, of New York, at Memorial Day observance of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

By Mr. BURDICK:

Address by Kenneth Holum, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, delivered before the American Public Power Association, at San Juan, P.R., on May 16, 1962.

By Mr. WILEY:

Excerpts from weekend address by him over Wisconsin radio stations on impact of proposed legislation on U.S. agriculture.

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

Introductory remarks by Maj. Gen. George R. E. Shell, superintendent, Virginia Military Institute; and commencement address by Secretary of the Air Force Eugene M. Zuckert, delivered June 10, 1962, at Virginia Military Institute.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Editorial entitled "Twisting the Record on Billie Sol," published in the New York Herald Tribune of recent date.

Article entitled "Compulsory Unionism: Threat to the Workingman," written by Carol D. Bauman, and published in the New Guard for May 1962.

By Mr. METCALF:

Report on pollution caused by highway construction, and resolution adopted by the Water Control Advisory Board, Washington, D.C.

By Mr. BENNETT:

Letter to the Salt Lake Tribune, written by E. R. Johnson and published in the Wall Street Journal of April 12, 1962.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

Excerpt from column written by Jack Kofoed and published in a recent issue of the Miami Herald, with respect to the businessman's reported attitude toward the President of the United States.

By Mr. MORTON:

Copy of an editorial delivered on June 8 over station WSAC regarding medical care for the aged.

Text of Senate bill 3386.

INTERESTS AND POLICIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA — COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BY SENATOR MANSFIELD AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the commencement address which I delivered at Michigan State University, at East Lansing, Mich., on yesterday.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERESTS AND POLICIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

(By Senator MIKE MANSFIELD)

I am happy to be with you and grateful for the privilege of joining the class of 1962. It is especially pleasant to be here because of past contacts with your faculty and, most especially, with my old friend, Ernest Melby, former chancellor of the University of Montana.

Members of the Michigan State staff are often encountered in Washington and in the farflung corners of the world. I Cannot remember the number of times, for example, that I have run into your Prof. Wesley Fishel and my old colleague from Montana, Prof. Guy Fox, in Saigon. Together with the rest of the training mission of Michigan State, they have made important contributions to the Republic of Vietnam. As for your president, Dr. Hannah, his travel mileage on behalf of the Nation—and, incidentally, Michigan State—is rivaled only by that of the Secretary of State and Members of Congress.

I have heard it said that the sun never sets on the faculty of Michigan State. It is reassuring, therefore, to come here and dis-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued June 14, 1962
For actions of June 13, 1962
84th-2d, No. 96

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 5.

HOUSE

1. WHEAT. Passed with amendment S. J. Res. 198, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to defer until July 15, 1962, any proclamation with respect to a national acreage allotment for the 1963 crop of wheat and any proclamation with respect to marketing quotas for such crop of wheat. Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Breeding to delete the provision authorizing the Secretary to defer until August 25, 1962, any referendum with respect to marketing quotas for such crop of wheat. p. 9628

2. RECLAMATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 2206, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colo. p. 9627

3. PUBLIC DEBT. Began debate on H. R. 11990, to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in Sect. 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act. pp. 9628-59

4. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to a request by Rep. Cannon that it may be in order on Thurs., June 14, "to consider a resolution continuing appropriations carried by the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1962." p. 9666

5. TEXTILES. Several Representatives discussed the problems of the domestic textile industry. pp. 9689-92

6. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Michel criticized the farm bill and inserted a statement, "Myths and Facts With Regard to the Proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, H. R. 11222." pp. 9692-5

7. LAW. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws (H. Rept. 1820). p. 9701

8. CONTRACTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 11405, to provide for the maintenance and repair of Government improvements under concession contracts entered into pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916. p. D468

9. FOREIGN AID. As reported, H. R. 11921, the foreign aid authorization bill, includes provisions as follows: Authorizes $300 million for development grants and technical cooperation for fiscal year 1963. Authorizes the annual appropriation of $600 million for each of the four fiscal years 1963 through 1966 for the Alliance For Progress with countries of Latin America for the development of their human and economic resources. Provides that in furnishing assistance to countries having agrarian economies emphasis shall be placed, among other programs, on community development which will promote stable and responsible governmental institutions at the local level.

SENATE

10. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. By a vote of 88 to 0, passed as reported this bill, H. R. 11289 (pp. 9574-9623). Conferees were appointed (p. 9623).

The committee report on this bill includes the following statements:

"Recognition of State Milk Stabilization Laws"

"The committee strongly urges the Department of Defense to study and report to the Committees on Appropriation of House or Senate by August 15, 1962, what action it may take to abide by the State laws in the purchase of milk for installations in the several States."

"SECTION 540. INDIRECT COST OF RESEARCH GRANTS"

"The committee recommends the deletion of section 540 which imposes a limitation of the indirect costs associated with research grants to 15 percent of the direct costs.....

"It is the hope of the committee that in the conferences on the various appropriation bills, including funds for research grants, we shall be able to arrive at a uniform policy with respect to limitations on these indirect costs that is fair to the recipient institutions and to the Government."

11. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 2560, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system (S. Rept. 1588). p. 9542

12. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS. Received from this Department a proposed bill "to facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture"; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 9542). See Digest 95 for a summary of the provisions of the proposal.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1962

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Genesis 28: 16: *Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not.*

O Thou whose throne is in the heavens, although Thou art high and holy yet hast Thou respect unto the lowly.

We rejoice that Thou art willing to dwell in the tabernacles and temples of time and to make the hearts of the humble the habitation of Thy love.

Gird us with faith and courage as we seek to discharge our appointed tasks faithfully and aspire to be coworkers with Thee in building Thy kingdom of peace.

May it be our purpose and passion to remove all the barriers that divide the members of the human family so that the spirit of good will may grow and Thy name be glorified among all mankind.

Hear us for the sake of our blessed Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 10802. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes thereon, and appoints Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. MACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be permitted to sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to delete from my remarks in the permanent RECORD the words "We are" in line 33 of the second column of page 9448 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 12, 1962, and all of lines 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY OF WILLIAM GRAHAM SUMNER OF YALE UNIVERSITY

(Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, as a Yale alumnus of the class of 1908, I am proud that my alma mater has honored the President of the United States in conferring on him the honorary degree of doctor of laws, but his remarks in accepting this honor have given me pause for thought. Yale University has been steeped in the sound economic philosophy which has made our country great by the utterances of one of its immortal professors, William Graham Sumner, who was professor of political and social science from 1872 to 1909 when he retired.

Recognized by the teachers of political science as a leader whose utterances have an alltime applicability, his philosophy and reasoning is still studied and recognized as sound and truthful. If we are to accept the advice of the President of the United States, this basic philosophy will be considered as a myth. I could not help but think that at the conclusion of the President's remarks the ghost of Prof. William Graham Sumner rose and quoted from his writings in 1909:

> We are inheritors of civil institutions which it has cost generations of toil and pain to build up and we are invited to throw them away because they do not fit the social dogmas of some of our prophets.

And again:

> If this country, with its population, its resources and its chances is not prosperous by the intelligence, industry and thrift of its population, does any sane man suppose that politicians and stump orators have any devices at their control for making it so?

The leaders of our country at this critical time would be benefited by studying the philosophy of the late Professor William Graham Sumner.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MACK. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 107]

Addonizio	Dooley	Moulder
Alford	Flood	Norrell
Ashmore	Granahan	Powell
Blitch	Harrison, Va.	Riley
Boykin	Hoffman, Mich.	Saund
Celler	Holifield	Sheppard
Collier	Horan	Smith, Miss.
Colmer	Jones, Ala.	Steed
Curtis, Mass.	Kearns	Stubblefield
Davis, Tenn.	Landrum	Yates
Dent	McMillan	
Diggs	Miller, N.Y.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 402 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT, COLORADO

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the question on the passage of the bill H.R. 2206, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. On this question the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. Two hundred and sixty-one Members are present, a quorum.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on Banking and Currency be permitted to sit today during general debate.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the gentleman please state to the House the subject matter under discussion by the subcommittee?

Mr. MULTER. If the gentleman will yield, the subcommittee is finishing its executive session on the mass transportation bill.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman from New York think that the subcommittee ought to be sitting while the House is debating an $8 billion increase in the Federal debt?

Mr. MULTER. If the gentleman will yield further, only during general debate for about 1 hour, so we can wind up this work and get the bill to the full committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, in view of the nature of the business before the House this afternoon, I must object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 7, 1962, page 9256, the fourth paragraph in the second column should read as follows:

The incompetence of the New Frontier in economic policy is manifest. It has destroyed confidence. It has given the Nation a multibillion-dollar increase in Federal spending and is on the way to its third unbalanced budget. Under it the Nation has had the highest annual unemployment and the greatest number of business failures since the great depression, as well as the slowest recovery from recession in the postwar period.

I ask unanimous consent that the foregoing, part of the recent Republican declaration of principle and policy, be corrected in the permanent RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

AUTO MANUFACTURERS CONSIDER RESUMPTION OF HORSEPOWER RACE

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr Speaker, I am very much disturbed to learn that some of the automotive manufacturers have withdrawn from a voluntary resolution adopted in 1957 to suspend advertising claims on speed and horsepower. This agreement was made after the Subcommittee on Health and Safety, of which I am a member, had investigated the problem of mounting traffic accidents. The subcommittee's investigation showed that there was a relationship between the horsepower race and spiralling accident statistics to match.

A resolution was adopted by the Automobile Manufacturers Association, the industry organization. There have been recent reports from inside the industry itself that the agreement was being violated, and there has also been evidence pointing to that fact as the Nation's consumers witnessed claims of horsepower and speed leaking into industry advertisements.

Mr. Speaker, it has long been my hope that a primary concern of these members of private enterprise would be the public's safety. The resolution signed in 1957 came as a great relief to those who feel as I do; namely, that the automotive industry could and should restrain itself. Unfortunately those members of the automotive industry withdrawing from the resolution do not share the belief or do not have confidence that the industry can cooperate to restrain itself for the safety of the Nation's highway users.

It is my hope that those members of the industry who have indicated a withdrawal from the resolution will reconsider their action.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 105 I am recorded as not being present. I answered the rollcall No. 104 and also answered rollcall No. 105. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

DEFERRING ISSUANCE OF PROCLAMATION WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 198) deferring until August 25, 1962, the issuance of a proclamation with respect to a national wheat acreage allotment.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may defer until July 15, 1962, any proclamation under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to a national acreage allotment for the 1963 crop of wheat and any proclamation under section 335 of such Act with respect to marketing quotas for such crop of wheat; and may defer until August 25, 1962, any referendum under section 336 of such Act with respect to marketing quotas for such crop of wheat.

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BREEDING: On page 1, line 9, after the word "wheat", strike out the semicolon, insert a period and strike out the remainder of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BREEDING: Amend the title to read as follows:

"Deferring until July 15, 1962, the issuance of a proclamation with respect to a national wheat acreage allotment."

The amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 685 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11990) to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed four hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendments shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means or an amendment proposing to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the text of the bill H.R. 12026 as an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and said amendments shall be in order any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding, but such amendments shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a call of the House is ordered.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that this motion does not require the presence of a quorum.

The motion was agreed to.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

June 14, 1962

Act. p. D475

16. RECLAMATION. The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 11164, to approve an amendatory repayment contract negotiated with the Quincy Columbia Basin Irrigation District, authorize similar contracts with any of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Districts, and to amend the Columbia Basin Project Act of 1943, as amended. p. D475

17. ELECTRIFICATION. The Subcommittee on Communications and Power of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 6951, and S. 1606, to authorize the Federal Power Commission to exempt small hydroelectric projects from certain licensing provisions of the Federal Power Act. p. D475

18. ROADS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Roads of the Public Works Committee "met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the full committee the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1962, with amendments (a clean bill to be introduced)." D746

SENATE

19. WHEAT. Concurred in the amendment of the House to S. J. Res. 198, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to defer until July 15, 1962, any proclamation with respect to a national acreage allotment for the 1963 wheat crop and any proclamation with respect to marketing quotas for such crop of wheat. This measure will now be sent to the President. p. 9773

20. CONSERVATION RESERVE; HAY. Passed without amendment S. 3062, to make permanent the existing provision of law authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage in certain disaster areas. pp. 9793-4

21. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed without amendment H. R. 10162, to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act so as to authorize the U. S. to participate in loans to the International Monetary Fund. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 9791-3

Sen. Sparkman expressed concern "over what the Common Market countries propose as far as agricultural products are concerned," particularly with regard to poultry, and stated that "If, by our inaction, we allow such a policy to become effective, we will cuase incalculable harm not only to the poultry industry, but to American agriculture and our whole economy." pp. 9809-10

22. STOCKPILING. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment H. Con. Res. 473, providing the express approval of the Congress for the disposition of certain materials from the national stockpile, including silk noils, abaca fiber, and vegetable tannins (S. Rept. 1592). p. 9755

23. CIVIL DEFENSE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11743, to amend the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act so as to extend to June 30, 1966, the emergency authority of the President to deal with the effects of an enemy attack on the Nation (S. Rept. 1593). p. 9755

24. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed with amendments S. 2970, to increase by $226 million the Small Business Administration's revolving fund. pp. 9794-9801, 9778-9

25. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Tower contended that "the Department of Agriculture's cavalier and defensive attitudes toward the Billie Sol Estes case have definitely served to materially lessen public confidence in the entire Federal Department," and inserted two newspaper articles to support his position.

pp. 9808-9

26. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey criticized Senate amendments to the foreign aid bill restricting aid to Yugoslavia and Poland and expressed hope that the House will "act less emotionally than this body did" and that "at the conference we shall be able to design legislative language which will permit the President...to have wide latitude in the conduct of our foreign policy, particularly with the countries behind the Iron Curtain." pp. 9820-1

27. TAXES. The Finance Committee voted to report with amendments (but did not actually report) H. R. 11879, to extend existing normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates. p. D473

28. COMMUNICATIONS. Began consideration of H. R. 11040, to provide for the establishment, ownership, operation, and regulation of a commercial communications satellite system. pp. 9817-20

29. FOOD FOR PEACE. Sen. Humphrey commended the food-for-peace program, inserted his remarks at the recent food-for-peace conference at Minneapolis, Minn., and commended George McGovern's administration of the program. pp. 9774-6

30. RECLAMATION. Sen. Anderson commended the Federal reclamation program on its 60th anniversary. p. 9767

31. CONSUMERS. Sen. Gruening commended Sen. Neubergers efforts in behalf of greater protection for consumers and inserted an article discussing her recent speech at the Cooperative League's Government Affairs Conference on consumer problems. p. 9765

32. PERSONNEL. Sen. Mansfield inserted Sen. Jackson's recent speech at the Industrial College of the Armed Services on the need for excellence in the high posts of Government, including a career development program for policymaking and administrative positions. pp. 9760-1

33. FEDERAL EXPENDITURES. Sen. Capehart urged a reduction in Federal taxes by $10 billion and Federal spending by $15 billion before Congress adjourns. pp. 9764-5

Sen. Curtis inserted a tabulation on the President's requests for money during this session of Congress. pp. 9785-6

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

34. WHEAT; FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pilcher inserting an article which states that the Greece Government had appealed to farmers to limit wheat-growing "on the ground that it deprived Greece of substantial U. S. aid in agricultural surpluses." p. A4422

35. DAIRY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley inserting an editorial on the significance of dairying to the Nation. pp. A4422-3

36. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Sparkmen inserting a statement before the S. Banking and Currency Committee on the question of set-asides for small business. p. A4424

Extension of remraks of Rep. Downing commending the Small Business Administration and inserting an article, "Small Business Administration Gives Fresh Meaning to Federal Agencies." p. A4475

37. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. O'Neill inserting an article by Hendrik S. Houthakker, professor of economics Harvard University, "The

nomic, political, technical, and so forth—and the free world must learn how to defeat these other forms of the Communist challenge.

There is every reason to believe that we will win the economic struggle. We have only to observe what is now taking place behind the Iron Curtain, in the Soviet Union as well as in Communist China, to appreciate the vast superiority of our own economic system over that of communism. Even now, without fully using our enormous productive capacity, we have no difficulty in far out-producing the Soviet Union. And while famine rages in Communist China and food shortages plague the Soviet Union, the United States year after year produces all the food that our people desire, with more than enough left over to feed a significant part of the rest of the world.

And there is every reason to feel confident that we will eventually win the struggle for the minds and hearts of men. Freedom has always had an irresistible attraction for people everywhere in the world. The desire to be free cannot long be suppressed. From Murmansk to Hong Kong the Communist bloc has walled itself in to prevent the people from fleeing to freedom. The Communists are plainly afraid of the ideals of freedom and justice.

But meanwhile we must learn to live with the dangers of the thermonuclear age and with the prolonged tensions of the cold war struggle. There are no shortcuts to victory. Victory will come only with patience and resolution—backed by strength. What we seek to win in this historic struggle against communism is not a world reduced to radioactive rubble, but rather a world in which law and order prevail and in which all peoples are able to determine their own destiny. That is the kind of victory which will benefit all mankind. And that is the kind of victory America has always wanted to win.

ISSUANCE OF PROCLAMATION WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURDICK in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 198) deferring until August 25, 1962, the issuance of a proclamation with respect to a national wheat acreage allotment, which were, to strike out all after "of" in line 9, down through line 11, inclusive, and insert "wheat," and to amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution deferring until July 15, 1962, the issuance of a proclamation with respect to a national wheat acreage allotment."

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the House yesterday passed Senate Joint Resolution 198 with an amendment striking out the provision for extending the wheat quota referendum to as late as August 25. As amended, the joint resolution provides only for deferring the proclamation of the 1963 wheat marketing quota and national acreage allotment as late as July 15. The Department would like to have the House amendment agreed to so that the resolution can become effective immediately. Otherwise, quotas would have to be proclaimed tomorrow.

I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

U.S. LABOR AND THE U.N.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the AFL–CIO is justly celebrated for its enlightened attitude toward the human problems of U.S. foreign relations. The American merged labor movement has worked for years within the International Labor Organization and has played an outstanding role in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Its horizon is anything but limited by the domestic problems of unemployment, automation, and wages.

In this spirit of worldwide awareness and human brotherhood, the AFL–CIO executive council and the New York Labor Council have, with little fanfare, established and maintained a new AFL–CIO Committee for the United Nations, Inc. This committee has functioned as a center where members of the labor movement and friends of labor the world over could meet and could participate in a variety of social, cultural, and intellectual activities. In so doing, the AFL–CIO has performed a genuine service for the United States.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD an account of this undertaking of the American labor movement, as reported by Ed Townsend in the Christian Science Monitor of June 9, 1962.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, June 9, 1962]

PEOPLE AT WORK—LABOR, THE U.N., AND HOSPITALITY

(By Ed Townsend)

NEW YORK.—Some time ago, an American labor official met, by chance, an African delegate to the United Nations while passing through a New York hotel lobby. They had become acquainted years before at an international labor conference abroad.

The two men chatted in French, and the American union official was disturbed to learn that his acquaintance—a man with a deep interest and long experience in labor—was finding life duller and less fruitful than it should be in this country. He was handicapped because he could speak only his native tongue, French. He had few friends outside his own delegation and U.N. official circles. He was anxious to get to know Americans but he had been able to meet and mingle with very few of them.

Instead, he said, he was spending his free time sitting in the hotel lobby, watching passers-by, or in movie houses in the hotel area. He shrugged when he told this, commenting that it was a pleasant way of life, perhaps, but no way to get to know a people.

An idea was born in the chance meeting. The union official saw a gap that labor could fill, and an opportunity to perform a service. Other unionists agreed. So did the AFL–CIO president, George Meany, a former United States delegate to the U.N., and Harry Van Arsdale, president of New York City's Central Labor Council.

The AFL–CIO executive council and the New York labor council agreed to sponsor a new AFL–CIO Committee for the United Nations, Inc., to set up and operate a hospitality center for U.N. delegates. The center opened this spring around the corner from the U.N.'s home on New York's East River, with windows opening on the inspiring tower and buildings of the world organization

President Kennedy greeted it with a send-off message commending "labor's mature view of our responsibilities in a shrinking world." U Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the U.N., added his praise, commenting, "You help to achieve a fundamental purpose of the United Nations, greater understanding and personal contact among peoples of all countries and all walks of life."

There were other official words of praise, all welcomed, but more important to the committee was the response to the center by U.N. delegates and New York unionists. At the opening, doubts of the response had caused nagging worries. Would delegates really come to the center to seek access to the American way of life through unions and the men and women in them? Would they welcome opportunities to attend union affairs? And would they be welcomed there?

The worries proved unnecessary. The delegates are making use of the center, particularly those from younger, undeveloped nations who sometimes need special help in adjusting to New York. They do welcome the informality of union affairs—meetings, dances, lunches, dinners, rallies, and the like. And they are being welcomed everywhere.

Just a few days ago, the African delegate of the chance hotel lobby meeting attended and "very much enjoyed," he said, a dinner given by an office employees' union in New York for its office stewards, those who carry on the union's day-to-day business in offices. The U.N. delegate attended the dinner in the company of a group of French-speaking office unionists employed by the French Line.

That was only one of the union functions he has attended or been invited to attend in recent weeks. New York's big and busy labor movement has something going all the time, occasionally an entertainment or social affair, a theater party, dinner, or rally drafting Broadway stars, but usually something less glamorous and more in line with American everyday living. Actually, the center is more interested in referring delegates, with introductions and, if necessary, escorts, to the more routine gatherings that give a better insight on American life.

Its aims are:

To afford trade unionists connected with the U.N. an opportunity to meet and exchange views with unionists in this country—local members and officials and, at times, visiting labor executives such as Mr. Meany and internationally known Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers. If Mr. Reuther is to speak at a meeting, there is always a demand for admission cards.

To demonstrate the dynamic role of unions in New York and the United States, many U.N. delegates were union guests of a dedication of a labor housing development.

To open to them more social, cultural, and intellectual opportunities.

To help them see American workers—"the real New York and United States," a center spokesman said—at home, in union and political life, and in plants and offices.

The hospitality center has, in fact, been described as a sort of lonely hearts club and servicemen's club combined.

Its staff tries to match personalities and interests. With a million union members in New York's AFL–CIO affiliates, the committee says it can provide almost any language, trade, or special interest. There is something for everyone.

It does not attempt to adhere to diplomatic protocol. It stresses informality—"a real trade union welcome," a spokesman said. Formality, the committee has found, is something most delegates want to escape from, an artificial barrier from the people of this country. In line with that, the center emphasizes contacts with union rank-and-file members as much as with officers.

It has a warm feeling of accomplishment whenever it is told—and it frequently is—that a delegate has been made to feel at home and that he has seen a side of American life he would not have had a chance to see otherwise.

FOOD FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on June 9, 1962, the American Food for Peace Council sponsored a regional meeting on the food-for-peace program at the University of Minnesota.

The meeting was well attended. Participants came from several of the Midwestern States. The program was extensive in its scope and intensive in its discussion.

Minnesota was particularly honored by the presence of the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, Mr. Fowler Hamilton, and the special assistant to the President and Director of the food-for-peace program, Mr. George McGovern. We also were privileged to have with us the national chairman of the American Food for Peace Council, Mr. Paul S. Willis.

I wish to pay tribute to one of the great leaders of the Kennedy administration, a dedicated administrator who has given a new dimension to America's foreign aid program. I speak of George McGovern, Director of the food-for-peace program, who will be leaving Washington soon to seek his political fortune in South Dakota. As I watched and listened to George McGovern at this recent conference, I realized evermore what a great contribution he has made to the development of the food-for-peace program and to the improvement and strengthening of our foreign policy.

We shall miss George McGovern, not only as a friend and neighbor, but, more important, as a true humanitarian who has transformed his belief in mankind into a whole series of positive accomplishments that have given new luster and meaning to the words, "food for peace."

Seventeen months ago, when Mr. McGovern was appointed Food for Peace Director, the President said:

> America's agricultural abundance offers a great opportunity for the United States to promote the interests of peace in a significant way. * * * We must make the most vigorous and constructive use possible of this opportunity.

Yes, the food-for-peace program has been greatly accelerated under the direction of George McGovern. The food-for-peace program requires a director with broad interagency responsibilities who reports directly to the President.

I know that the President is fully aware of the importance of this, and I am confident that he will soon name a highly qualified successor to Mr. McGovern, an able administrator who can furnish the affirmative leadership that is so essential if our food-for-peace efforts are to succeed.

I ask unanimous consent that excerpts from my address to the food-for-peace conference be printed at this point in the RECORD. I also ask unanimous consent that program be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpts and program were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, AT THE FOOD-FOR-PEACE CONFERENCE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JUNE 9, 1962

Seventeen months ago, when Mr. George McGovern was appointed Food for Peace Director, the President said, "America's agricultural abundance offers a great opportunity for the United States to promote the interests of peace in a significant way. We must make the most vigorous and constructive use possible of this opportunity."

Just how has President Kennedy's Executive order been implemented? What has happened to food for peace?

Probably the best answer would come from a Moroccan laborer who owes his very job to food for peace, a schoolboy in Peru who is getting a nourishing meal each day for the first time in his life, or a family of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong who are finding that people do care.

In statistical terms, 45 billion pounds of U.S. commodities were programed for oversea shipment under food-for-peace authority during the 1961 calendar year. This is an alltime record in utilizing our abundance in a coordinated attack on hunger and poverty throughout the world.

Here are only a few of the many other accomplishments of food for peace:

1. The negative concept of "surplus disposal" has been replaced by a positive view of U.S. agricultural abundance as a precious national resource. This change in concept is fundamental to the success of the program. It has given rural America an appreciable stake in American foreign policy. It has resulted in much greater appreciation for U.S. food aid both at home and abroad. Critical food shortages in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Sino-Soviet bloc highlight the enormous food assets of the United States. Food is our most valuable material resource, and our clearest advantage in any competition with the Communist world.

2. The Departments of State, and Agriculture, and the Agency for International Development have demonstrated a growing awareness of the importance of food in foreign assistance. Officials in State and AID in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture are taking steps toward a much-improved integration of food with other oversea development resources.

Although progress is being made, there is a need for more consideration by U.S. loan agencies and foreign assistance planners of the possibilities of using food to supplement dollar aid. No U.S. official should give final clearance to a foreign loan until he is convinced that the possibility of using food as a substitute or supplement for aid dollars has been fully evaluated.

3. Food as an instrument of economic development has been sharply increased. Two countries, Tunisia and Afghanistan, were using U.S.-donated food for the partial payment of wages on public works projects at the beginning of the Kennedy administration. Eleven countries have such programs today, and negotiations are underway with 25 others.

4. Important new school-lunch programs were established in a number of countries in 1961. Ambassador James Loeb of Peru advises that the first Latin American government-to-government school-lunch program, which George McGovern signed with Prime Minister Pedro Beltran a year ago, has had a remarkably good impact. Aside from noticeable nutritional improvements, school attendance has increased by 40 percent. So successful has this program been that it was recently enlarged to feed more than 175,000 Peruvian children during the current school year.

5. Six nations have signed agreements to purchase food for long-term loans with repayment in dollars. These agreements are the first of this kind.

6. In 1960, 54 million persons were fed with U.S. foodstuffs donated to private voluntary agencies. That number was increased by 10 million in 1961, and further increases are in the making. Voluntary agencies established feeding programs in eight additional countries last year.

7. Food for peace moved swiftly to meet famine, flood, and other disaster conditions in the Congo, Vietnam, Kenya, North Africa, and other areas in 1961. Steps have been taken to broaden and add flexibility to our refugee feeding programs.

8. An American Food-for-Peace Council, representing a broad cross-section of the public, has been organized to develop public understanding and support for the program.

9. A U.S. Freedom From Hungar Foundation has been established to support the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's 5-year campaign against hunger. Former President Truman was named by the President as honorary chairman.

10. As delegate to the FAO meeting in Rome in April 1961, George McGovern suggested, with the President's approval, that the United States would contribute $40 million in surplus commodities toward an overall U.N. food bank of $100 million in food and cash. That proposal has since been approved by the FAO Conference and the United Nations and is being implemented within the U.N. system.

11. An interagency committee has been established to evaluate new food processes that will increase the effective use of our foodstuffs abroad.

12. The Food for Peace Director has proposed that the Alliance for Progress can be assisted by a formula under which the United States would provide feed grains to Latin American poultry-raising cooperatives. Part of the poultry proceeds could be used to finance social and economic projects. This is another way in which cereal surpluses can be converted to high-protein foods.

These are just a few of the positive accomplishments of the food-for-peace program during the past 17 months. The program has proved to be the most ambitious and imaginative effort in world history to construct a bridge between the abundance of the United States and the undernourished half of the world that cries for food.

It helps the United States find constructive outlets for our surplus food production; it reduces our storage costs; it stimulates our shipping industry and our ports; it bolsters farm income; it develops future dollar markets overseas; it raises purchasing power of other countries, and it strengthens U.S. foreign policy objectives.

On the other side, sharing our food abundance reduces human misery, sickness, and premature death. It gives men the strength to work, students the energy to study, and brings nourishment and hope to millions. In supplementing the resources and the energy of food-deficient countries, the food-for-peace program has become a powerful ingredient in economic and social development throughout the world.

I know that President Kennedy and the American people stand ready to share our resources, so that every child can have food in his stomach, strength in his arms, hope in his heart, and light in his eyes.

For transforming this into deeds, we owe a debt of gratitude to the food-for-peace

Public Law 87-485
87th Congress, S. J. Res. 198
June 15, 1962

Joint Resolution

76 STAT. 103.

Deferring until July 15, 1962, the issuance of a proclamation with respect to a national wheat acreage allotment.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may defer until July 15, 1962, any proclamation under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to a national acreage allotment for the 1963 crop of wheat and any proclamation under section 335 of such Act with respect to marketing quotas for such crop of wheat.

Wheat.
68 Stat. 903.
7 USC 1332.
52 Stat. 54.
7 USC 1335.

Approved June 15, 1962.

GPO 72139